THE

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE:

OR, THE

ESSEX GAZETTE.

759

VOL. VII. NUMB. 361.

From THURSDAY, *June* 29, to THURSDAY, *July* 6, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL and EBENEZER HALL, at their Office in Stoughton-Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE

vid, pa. 755 LONDON, 1775.

The CRISIS. Number V.

Reſiſtance to Tyrants∨*and the Inſtruments of*//*Tyranny is juſtifiable and warranted, by all the Laws of GOD and MAN.*

TO THE PEOPLE.

AT a juncture like the preſent,◊when the national reputation of Britain, as well as her abſolute ſafety, ſtands tottering on the brink of deſtruction◊ when liberty nd freedom, the great pillars of the♀conſtitution, re, by force and fraud, undermined, and tumbling nto ruins◊ when the bloody ſword of//tyranny is rawn againſt America, and ſoon to be plunged nto the bowels of her innocent×Inhabitants, hen the preſent ſovereign∨aided by a deſpicable unto, the rebel, out-caſt and refuſe of Scotland, nd a parliament not returned by the free ſuffrages f the people,(1)are rioting with impunity in the poils of an inſulted powerful kingdom;◊when hey, by cruel oppreſſion, have ſpread terror and ivil war in every part of the//Britiſh◊empire; hen they have deſtroyed or ſuſpended her trade, nd ſapped the credit of public ſecurity;◊when he moſt iniquitous and unjuſt laws are daily aſſed to curb the ſpirit, and bind in chains, the ands of a brave and free peopl ;◊when St. ames's is made the×ſlaughter-houſe of♀America; hen the ſovereign is become a national executi- ner,∨and for a ſceptre, carries a bloody knife; hen by a moſt ſcandalous and ſhameful profu- ſon of the public money, we are hourly robbed nd plundered, to anſwer all the purpoſes of King- raft and villainy◊ when new taxes are daily im- ſed upon the people in time of peace, to the al- oſt entire ruin of the ſtate;◊when the minions f deſpotiſm are encreaſing the land forces, for he open and avowed purpoſe of wading knee deep n blood×through the liberties of Britain◊ when he proteſtant religion is openly ſubverted, and he Britiſh ſubjects in(2)Canada deprived of thoſe reat ſecurities of their perſonal liberty and pro- erty, the Habeas Corpus act, and trial by juries(2)? When a ſuſpending and diſpenſing power is aſſumed y the crown; when oppoſition◊to the moſt cruel nd wanton acts//of lawleſs power, is deemed re- ellion;♀when the Senators, deſigned the pro- ectors of the people, are become their deſtroy- rs//; when the appointed guardians of public free- om are become baſe apoſtates, and conſpirators gainſt the liberties of mankind//; when neither aths, nor conſcience, can bind the∨ſovereign or is miniſters;//when both public and private juſ- ce is denied to a ſubject, nay, to the whole body f the people at large;◊when our lives are expoſed falſe accuſations, and our perſons to arbitrary mpriſonment, and heavy fines;◊when the judges fore whom we are to ſtand upon life and death, nd before whom all caſes concerning liberty and operty muſt be brought;◊too much devoted to e will and pleaſure of the crown, and enemies the natural rights of mankind◊ when juries ho are to decide our fate, are packed, bribed, or odelled to the pernicious deſigns of a wicked d deteſtable miniſtry;◊when every poſt, civil, aval, and military, is filled by Northern flatterers d their adherents, by men of no principles◊; paraſites, pimps, catmites, and the advocates r arbitrary power;◊when the people can ſee no- ing but miſery and ſlavery before their eyes; hen this vaſt and mighty empire, the admiration d envy of the world, is, through corruption and llainy, fallen into ruins:◊

At ſuch a juncture as this, and under theſe readful and alarming circumſtances of experi- nced, and impending//danger,◊it becomes the ty of every Engliſhman, to ſtand forth to de- nd his life, his liberty, and his property from wleſs violence, and to ſave his country◊from rdition.

So highly did our brave and worthy anceſtors, value and eſteem their rights, liberties and privileges, that they ſpared neither blood nor treaſure in their defence, when invaded, as they too often were, by ſome of our Kings, who, in the purſuit of lawleſs power, pulled down all the fences of liberty, and broke in, like the preſent ſovereign∨upon the conſtitution,♀ſo far, that the lives, liberties, and properties of the ſubjects of this realm, were hourly in danger, and many fell ſacrifices to royal or miniſterial vengeance.

Then it was, that our generous forefathers, nobly aſſociated themſelves in defence of their inherent and legal rights, and made an offering of the beſt and choiceſt blood in the kingdom, to the ſhrine of liberty, that we, their poſterity, might be free and happy. To them, and the glorious ſtruggles they made with power, we owe all the bleſſings we enjoy, and the Engliſh conſtitution,♀our greateſt boaſt, and their greateſt glory.

It was in ſuch times as theſe, when our brave progenitors behaved like Britons, with a true patriot zeal, with which almoſt every breaſt was fired, they ſpurned the yoke, and broke the chains that were prepared for them, letting their King and his minions know, they would not ſuffer him, nor them, to deſtroy their birthrights, and diſpenſe with the known laws of the land,♀by which they were reſolved to be governed, and not by his will, or any other lawleſs power upon earth.

Let us at this time, in this hour of imminent danger,◊follow ſo bright and glorious an example, by a well-timed, noble reſiſtance, to the preſent royal and miniſterial plan, for ſubverting the laws and religion, and overturning the♀conſtitution of the Britiſh empire, in England◊and//America; a reſiſtance that will ſecure freedom to poſterity, and immortal honour to ourſelves; the field of glory is open before us; let us rouſe from a ſtate of apathy, and exert ourſelves in a manner becoming of Engliſhmen, worthy of men who love liberty, and deſerve to be free. Let us ſhew to the world, we are not to be enſlaved by one, nor by five thouſand tyrants: For the ſons of cruelty, corruption and deſpotiſm, will purſue their bloody deſigns,×with greater vigour, and with all the unrelenting malice of barbarians, againſt our fellow ſubjects in America,×in proportion as we are tame and acquieſcing; and if once they can ſucceed, through our baſeneſs and cowardice, the ſword will be immediately turned againſt us,◊the ſacred conſtitution♀of our empire diſſolved, and we ſhall fall deſpiſed, unlamented, and deteſted, into the ſame horrible gulph of arbitrary power.

Let us take advantage of the preſent opportunity, while our reſentments boil high, while every Engliſh breaſt is fired with indignation againſt thoſe who are the authors of all our paſt◊and preſent calamities,◊which now convulſe the ſtate to its centre;—Let us by all proper, juſt, and legal means, exemplarily puniſh the parricides, and avowed enemies//of mankind;◊—Let neither private acquaintance, nor perſonal alliance, ſtand between us and our duty to our country;—let all who have an intereſt in the public ſafety, join in common meaſures to defend the public ſafety◊ let us purſue to diſgrace, deſtruction, and even death, all thoſe who have brought this//ruin◊upon us, let them be ever ſo great, or ever ſo many; let us ſtamp, and deep engrave, in characters legible to all Europe at preſent, and to all poſterity hereafter, what vengeance is due to crimes, which have no leſs objects in view, than the ruin of//nations◊and the deſtruction of millions; let us fruſtrate their preſent deſperate and wicked attempt to deſtroy America,//by joining with our injured fellow ſubjects,//and bravely ſtriking one honeſt and bold ſtroke to deſtroy them, nay, although the//deſigns of the conſpirators, ſhould be laid deep as the centre, although they ſhould raiſe hell itſelf, and ſhould fetch legions of votaries from thence to avow their proceedings, yet let us not leave the purſuit till we have their heads and their eſtates.

Hear part of the addreſs(3) of your injured and oppreſſed fellow-ſubjects in America, to you, upon this melancholy occaſion, upon the dreadful proſpect of impending//ruin; then let every Engliſhman lay his hand upon his heart, and declare, whether he does not think they have been moſt♀cruelly//treated, and whether he can in juſtice, conſcience, and humanity, draw the×ſword againſt them; or whether he would not rather join◊with them, and endeavour to obtain a deciſive victory over//tyranny, or fall glorioully with the liberties of his country.//Theſe are their words:

"When a nation, led to greatneſs by the hand of liberty, and poſſeſſed of all the glory that heroiſm, munificence, and humanity can beſtow, deſcends to the ungrateful taſk of forging chains for her friends and children, and inſtead of giving ſupport to freedom, turns advocate for ſlavery and oppreſſion, there is reaſon to ſuſpect ſhe has either ceaſed to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her rulers.

"In almoſt every age, in repeated conflicts, in long and bloody wars, as well civil as foreign, againſt the many powerful nations, againſt the open aſſaults of enemies, and more dangerous treachery of friends, have the inhabitants of your iſland, your great and glorious anceſtors, maintained their independance, and tranſmitted the rights of men and the bleſſings of liberty to you their poſterity.

"Be not ſurprized, therefore, that we who are deſcendants from the ſame common anceſtors; that we, whoſe forefathers participated in all the rights, the liberties, and the conſtitution, you ſo juſtly boaſt, and who have carefully conveyed the ſame fair inheritance to us, guarantied by the plighted faith of government, and the moſt ſolemn compacts with Britiſh ſovereigns, ſhould refuſe to ſurrender them to men, who found their claims on no principles of reaſon, and who proſecute them with a deſign, that by having our lives and property in their power, they may with the greater facility enſlave you.

"The cauſe of America is now the object of univerſal attention: It has at length become very ſerious. This unhappy country has not only been oppreſſed, but abuſed and miſrepreſented; and the duty we owe ourſelves and poſterity, to your intereſt, and the general welfare of the Britiſh empire, leads us to addreſs you on this very important ſubject.

"We call upon you yourſelves, to witneſs our loyalty and attachment to the common intereſt of the whole empire: Did we not, in the laſt war, add all the ſtrength of this vaſt continent to the force which repelled our common enemy? Did we not leave our native ſhores, and meet diſeaſe and death, to promote the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in foreign climates? Did you not thank us for our zeal, and even reimburſe us large ſums of money, which, you confeſſed, we had advanced beyond our proportion, and far beyond our abilities? You did.

"To what cauſes, then, are we to attribute the ſudden change of treatment, and that ſyſtem of ſlavery which was prepared for us at the reſtoration of peace?

"Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the boaſt of your nation! conſult your hiſtory, examine your records of former tranſactions, nay, turn to the annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the ſpecious formality of a trial; and that too by laws made expreſly for the purpoſe, and which had no exiſtence at the time of the fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and conſtitution, the taſk will become more ar- (3)

∨ see indexes, under King. // see list of Grievances, pa. 971. ♀ The pillars, are viz, magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050; petition of right, pa. 816; Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. ◊ see list of English Grievances, pa. 632, Vol. 2, & pa. 540. × see index, under Troops, & Battle of Concord, pa. 723.

(1) vid, page 745. ∨ see address to the King, pa. 710. (2) see Quebec Act, pa. 559. ◊ see our opposition in indexes, under Towns, County Assemblys, representatives, Congress of Continental, & Provincial, resolves of the County & under Army of the United &c. (3) see address pa. 1204, &c. with all the references in the Margin.

duous when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to juſtify, not only condemning men untried, and by hear ſay, but involving the innocent in one common puniſhment with the guilty, and for the act of thirty or forty, to bring poverty, diſtreſs and calamity on 30 000 ſouls, and thoſe not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow ſubjects.

"Admit that the miniſtry, by the power of Britain, and the aid of our Roman Catholic neighbours, ſhould be able to carry the point of taxation, and reduce us to a ſtate of perfect humiliation and ſlavery. Such an enterprize would doubtleſs make ſome addition to your national debt, which already preſſes down your liberties, and fills you with penſioners and placemen. We preſume, alſo, that your commerce will ſomewhat be diminiſhed. However, ſuppoſe you ſhould prove victorious—in what condition will you then be? What advantages or what laurels will you reap from ſuch a conqueſt?

"May not a miniſtry, with the ſame armies, enſlave you—it may be ſaid, you will ceaſe to pay them—but remember the taxes from America, the wealth, and we may add the men, particularly the Roman Catholicks of this vaſt continent, will then be in the power of your enemies—nor will you have any reaſon to expect, that after making ſlaves of us, many among us ſhould refuſe to aſſiſt in reducing you to the ſame abject ſtate." ◊

see pa. 811 ~~(To be continued.)~~

CAMBRIDGE, July 6.

Extract of a Letter from Holland of May 2, 1775, to the Rev. Mr. William Gordon of Roxbury.

—"*When the parliament met, I was in hopes the manly addreſs (1) of the General Congreſs to the King, and that (2) to the people of England, would have opened their eyes, and have led them to apply a remedy ſuitable to the diſeaſe; but inſtead of that, what have they done? Like true Quacks they deal in inflammatories, and attempt to heal by exaſperating the evils they ſhould cure: Of this nature is Lord (6) North's conceſſion, (3) the merit of which (if it has any) is wholly deſtroyed by the Reſtraining Bill (4); by this they will further provoke thoſe who are already ſufficiently enraged, and force the diſcarded uſeleſs Fiſhermen to fly to arms, and to fight againſt adminiſtration, from a principle of hatred, as well as zeal for the public.* △ *Never ſure were Miniſters more infatuated than thoſe* headleſs *beings who manage the affairs of England, and to tell you the truth, it is like man like maſter* (4) *with reſpect to the latter. Don't you remember what Mr. T— once told you concerning his invincible obſtinacy, as mentioned by a gentleman who was much about his perſon when he was a youth? has not all his conduct confirmed it ever ſince he mounted the T*hrone*? For I am perſuaded he (as tutored by the aſſuming* (5) *Favourite) and the junto is at the bottom of all theſe wild meaſures, nor will they relinquiſh them till they ſmart ſeverely for their folly. Don Quixote like, they are obſtinately bent on fighting wind mills, and no wonder if they get broken heads in the encounter; were they alone to ſmart, it were no great matter; but the miſchief is, that I fear they will draw down irreparable evils upon both Englands.* (8) *Lord North is only a tool to do the dirty work of his more dirty ſuperiors; and the precious Parl*(7)*t are in their place the tools to do his dirty work in return, for the pay he gives them: They have lately employ'd that old mungy Jacobite Doctor, alias Dictionary Johnſon, alias the Rambler, to anſwer the Congreſs in a Pamphlet entitled, Taxation no Tyranny. A piece full of ſophiſtical quibbles, dreſs'd out in pedantick bombaſt language. I hope to ſee ſome good anſwer to it; and am pleaſed to ſee how effectually the authors of the Monthly Review, in their laſt Review (March) have cut him down in a few words. If you ever ſee that periodical work on your ſide the water, it will give you pleaſure to read what they have ſaid on the ſubject. If we may believe the papers all things with you* (8) *threaten war; in the laſt it is affirmed the ſtandard of liberty had been lately erected at Salem, and that it was repaired to by numbers in* (9) *arms, determined to fight or die; ſhould the King's* (10) *troops be worſted in any general action, of which I think there is the greateſt probability, what an uproar will it make in England? And then let the Miniſtry ſtand clear. If the* (9) *troops beat you, you can ſoon recruit. If they gain five battles and loſe but one, it is over with them, ſo great is the diſadvantage under which they engage, beſides what ariſes from the circumſtances of climate, and fighting againſt thoſe who fight or are at leaſt perſuaded they fight* pro Aris et focis*, and this upon their own ground.* △

"*The Engliſh Ambaſſador at the Hague applied to the States to forbid their ſubjects ſupplying the Americans with arms and ammunition.* (11) *The ſtates publiſhed a prohibition under the penalty of a 1000 Guilders, that is about £. 90 Sterling: I leave you to comment on this at your leiſure, and judge if where the profits of a voyage are ſo great as a voyage of that kind muſt be, it is not worth the merchants while to riſk that ſum: And to aſſiſt you in your determination on that point, it is own'd by our Ambaſſador at this place that a Dutch ſhip is lately got into Virginia where it has landed 400 Barrels Powder, and 1400 ſtands of arms. France was apply'd to* (11) *to forbid its ſubjects furniſhing you with any military ſtores —— France it is well known could eaſily have cruſhed all ſuch aſſiſtance by an expreſs prohibition; but France knows better than to do it and therefore only tells its ſubjects, if they do it, it is entirely at their own riſque, which is plainly ſaying,* If you will venture you may*. Spain when applied to, roundly refuſed to give any hindrance to her ſubjects ſupplying you; and I dare ſay from preſent appearances will ſoon act openly againſt England. An article lately appeared in the Engliſh papers, that a Pruſſian ſhip ſailed from Stetten to ſome part of America with 30 field pieces, a good ſtore of Powder, Ball and ſmall arms, and 6 or 7 Pruſſian Generals, whoſe n*[illegible]*mentioned at length — This begins to gai*[illegible]*it, in this part of the world, and is now* [illegible] *true. It is ſaid they were engaged for* [illegible]*an agent at the court of Berlin. That* [illegible]*ce too is on the watch, he bears no good* [illegible]*urt of London, and in caſe England ſho*[illegible]*et in a* (10) *war with her Colonies, will ca*[illegible]*s handſome ſlice cut of a certain Electorat*[illegible]*ld will be greatly miſtaken."*

General Lee's Letter to Lord Barrington.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1775.

MY LORD,

ALTHO' I can by no means ſubſcribe to the opinion of divers people in the world, that an officer in half pay is to be conſidered in the ſervice; yet I think it a point of delicacy to pay a deference to this opinion, erroneous and abſurd as it is. I therefore appriſe your Lordſhip in the moſt public and ſolemn manner, that I do renounce my half pay, from the date hereof. At the ſame time I beg leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, that whenever it ſhall pleaſe his Majeſty to call me forth to any honourable ſervice againſt the natural hereditary enemies of our country, or in defence of his juſt rights and dignity, no man will obey the righteous ſummons with more zeal and alacrity than myſelf; but the preſent meaſures ſeem to me ſo abſolutely ſubverſive of the rights and liberties of every individual ſubject, ſo deſtructive to the whole empire at large, and ultimately ſo ruinous to his Majeſty's own perſon, dignity and family, that I think myſelf obliged in conſcience as a citizen, Engliſhman, and ſoldier of a free ſtate, to exert my utmoſt to defeat them. I moſt devoutly pray to Almighty God to direct his Majeſty into meaſures more conſonant to his intereſt and honour, and more conducive to the happineſs and glory of his people.

I am, my Lord,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES LEE. (12)

To the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Barrington, his Majeſty's Secr'y at War.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

The Addreſs of the Provincial Congreſs of the Colony of New York (13)

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Generaliſſimo of all the Forces raiſed, and to be raiſed in the Confederated Colonies of America.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AT a time when the moſt loyal of his Majeſty's ſubjects, from a regard to the laws and conſtitution, (14) by which he ſits on the throne, feel themſelves reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of taking up arms, to defend their deareſt rights and privileges; while we deplore the calamities of this divided Empire, (15) we rejoice in the appointment of a Gentleman, from whoſe abilities and virtue, we are taught to expect both ſecurity and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy Generals, (15) immediately under your command, we have the moſt flattering hopes of ſucceſs, in the (8) glorious ſtruggle for American Liberty, and the fulleſt (8) aſſurances that whenever this important conteſt ſhall be decided, by that fondeſt wiſh of each American ſoul, an accommodation with our Mother Country, you will cheerfully reſign the important Depoſit, committed into your hands, and re-aſſume the Character of our worthieſt Citizen.

By Order,

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Preſident.

June 26th, 1775.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

AT the ſame time that with you, I deplore the (15) unhappy neceſſity of ſuch an appointment, as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel ſentiments of the higheſt gratitude, for this affecting inſtance of diſtinction and regard.

May your warmeſt wiſhes be realized in the ſucceſs of America, at this important and interg ing period; and be aſſured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues (15) and myſelf, will be equally extended to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and harmony, between the Mother Country and the Colonies:—As to the fatal but neceſſary operations of War — — — when we aſſumed the Soldier, (15) we did not lay aſide the Citizen, and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you, in that happy hour, when the eſtabliſhment of American Liberty, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundation, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations, in the boſom of a free, peaceful, and happy Country.

G. WASHINGTON.

June 29th, 1775.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

On Tueſday General Wooſter, with the advanced body of the Connecticut forces, arrived in the neighbourhood of this city. When the whole, conſiſting of about 2000 men ſhall have arrived they will encamp on ground behind Mr. Haring's houſe in the Bowrey Lane. △

In Provincial Congreſs, Watertown, July 3, 177 (18)

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that further (18) Proviſion be made for the ſuffering Poor of the Towns of BOSTON and CHARLESTOWN: (17) Therefore,

RESOLVED, That ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall produce a Certificate from any one of the Selectmen or Overſeers of the Poor of the ſaid Towns, that they are of the Poor of the Town to which the ſaid Selectman or Overſeer does, or did in May laſt, belong, that then the Commiſſaries in the Towns of Watertown and Roxbury are hereby directed to deliver out of the Province Stores to them, a Sufficiency of Proviſions to carry them to the Place of their Deſtination, the Commiſſary to take a Receipt from ſuch Selectmen or Overſeers therefor.——And it is recommended to the Inhabitants of this Colony to treat ſuch Poor with Humanity, by affording them Shelter in their Houſes from the Weather, and, if deſired, to exchange ſuch Proviſions with them as ſaid Poor may have Occaſion for on their Way. (16)

A true Copy from the Minutes,

Atteſt. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secr

IN Compliance with an Order of the Honourable the Provincial Congreſs, (16) paſſed the 5th of July Inſtant, the Freeholders and others who were Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, and were qualified according to Law to vote for Repreſentatives in May, 1774, and are now diſperſed, are hereby notified and warned to aſſemble at the Meeting Houſe in Concord on Tueſday the 18th of July Inſtant at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; then and there to elect and depute one or more Freeholders in ſaid Town according to the Numbers limitted by a Law of this Colony, to ſerve for and repreſent them in a Great and General Court or Aſſembly, to be convened, held, and kept, for the Service of ſaid Colony, until the Day next preceeding the laſt Wedneſday of May next, if neceſſary, and no longer; at the Meeting-Houſe in Watertown, upon Wedneſday the 19th Inſtant, 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and ſo from Day to Day, during their Seſſion or Seſſions.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk of Boſton.

Cambridge, July 6. 1775.

Nathan Frazier

HEREBY informs thoſe who have Connexions with him that he has, for the preſent, taken Reſidence at *Haverhi* where thoſe who have Buſineſs to tranſact with him may find him.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Proſpect-Hill laſt Friday Night, a dark bay Horſe, about fourteen Hands high, paces all, with a black Mane and Tail, the Mane hangs on both Sides his Neck. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him to Col. Smith's Quarters, on Cobble Hill, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by

TIMOTHY BRAGG, of Ipſwich

TO BE SOLD,

By STEPHEN CABOT

In BEVERLY,

6d. and 8d. Nails by the Caſk, & a few Caſks of excellent red and white Fayal Wine.

To be SOLD,

A Small Conſignment of new FLOUR and loaf SUGAR.

Inquire of MOSES ROACH, near the Slitting-Mills in Milton

LOST between Cambridge and Watertown, a black leathern POCKET BOOK, with a broken Haſp, containing ſeveral Bills of Parcels and Receipts, and an Almanack interleaved; all of which can be of no Service to any one but the Owner. If the Poſſeſſor will return the Contents to the Printers hereof, he ſhall be welcome to the Book, and a handſome Reward to boot, adminiſtred by

NATHANIEL PIERCE

STrayed or ſtolen from Proſpect-Hill, laſt Saturday Morning, a ſorrel-coloured Mare, belonging to the Subſcriber, with a white Spot on her Noſe, about 14 Hands and an half high, a very likely, high ſpirited Creature, both trots and paces. Whoever will give Information where ſhe may be found, ſo that the Owner may have her again, or will deliver her to Lieut. Ephraim Baldwin, Poſt-Rider from Cambridge to Charleſtown in New-Hampſhire, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

JOSEPH HATCH, of Norwich, in N. York Government, near Dartmouth College.

RAN away from me the Subſcriber, on Sunday Night the 25th of June, a Negro Man named Scip, about 30 Years of Age, about ſix Feet high, well ſet, ſpeaks good Engliſh; he hath two Scars on his Temple, between his Eye and his Ear: He carried away with him a large Pack, two Suits of Cloaths, one blue Coat lined with Red, one Coat of a brown Colour, one calico lapel Jacket, a black Jacket, one Pair of Mooſe-ſkin Breeches, a Pair of black and white Breeches, beſides a great Coat and other Jackets, Shirts and Trowſers, and a felt Hat. It is ſuſpected he hath a Paſs.——Whoever will take up ſaid Negro and convey him to his Maſter, or commit him to Gaol, ſo that he may be returned to me, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward and neceſſary Charges paid by me,

JOHN LUMMUS.

Ipſwich, June 27, 1775.

The following Paragraph is inſerted juſt as we received it.

"We hear from Reading, that a Lad about twelve Years old climbed a Tree in order to catch a Squirrel, and he fell down from the Top, about 35 Feet, amongſt ſharp Stones, and cut off his Scalp all round to his Ears, ſo that it turned down on the back Side of his Neck, and fractured 3 of his Ribs: The Doctor put on his Scalp, and ſewed it on, and he told me he was in a good Way of recovering, as he thought."

◊ see the address with the marginal references pa. 1204, &c.

(1) see address pa. 656

‖ see index, under Congress Continental

(2) see pa. 1204, &c.

9 see address to the King, pa. 710.

D see list of Grievances, pa. 971

(3) see page 714

(4) see Act pa. 721.

△ see index, under Army of the United, &c.

(4) George see indexes, under King.

(5) Bute

9 see english grievances, pa. 632, vol. 2. & pa. 540.

(6) see indexes, under North.

(7) Parliament see Tea Act pa. 735, vol. 1— Molasses Act pa. 9, vol. 2.

(8) see index, under Towns, Countys, Representatives, assemblys, Congress Continental, & Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, &c.

(9) see pa. 689. (10) see index, under Troops. (11) see proclamation, pa. 642. (12) see index, under Lee. (13) see index, under New York (14) see the essentials of the Constitution in magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050; petition of right, pa. 816,— Bill of rights, pa. 1059, vol. 2. (15) 761. (16) see index under Congress Provincial

(.17). see index, under Washington.

(17) see sufferings, pa. 541, 596.

CAMBRIDGE, July 6.

Laſt Sabbath came to Town from Philadelphia, his Excellency George Waſhington, Eſq; appointed, by the Continental Congreſs, General and Commander in Chief of the American Forces, and was received with every Teſtimony of Reſpect due to a Gentleman of his real Worth and elevated Dignity. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Charles Lee, Eſq; and a Number of other Gentlemen.

The Continental Congreſs have alſo appointed the Hon. Artemas Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Iſrael Putnam, Eſquires, Major-Generals, and Horatio Gates, Eſq; Adjutant-General, of the American Army.

The following Addreſſes have been preſented to his Excellency General Waſhington and the Hon. Major-General Lee.

To his Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq;

General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, impreſſed with every Sentiment of Gratitude and Reſpect, beg Leave to congratulate you on your ſafe Arrival: and to wiſh you all imaginable Happineſs and Succeſs, in the Execution of the important Duties of your elevated Station. While we applaud that Attention to the public Good, maniſeſted in your Appointment, we equally admire that diſintereſted Virtue, and diſtinguiſhed Patriotiſm, which alone could call you from thoſe Enjoyments of domeſtic Life, which a ſublime and manly Taſte, joined with a moſt affluent Fortune, can afford, to hazard your Life, and to endure the Fatigues of War, in the Defence of the Rights of Mankind, and the Good of your Country.

The laudable Zeal for the common Cauſe of America, and Compaſſion for the Diſtreſſes of this Colony, exhibited by the great Diſpatch made in your Journey hither, fully juſtify the univerſal Satiſfaction we have, with Pleaſure, obſerved on this Occaſion; and are promiſing Preſages that the great Expectations formed from your perſonal Character, and military Abilities, are well founded.

We wiſh you may have found ſuch Regularity and Diſcipline already eſtabliſhed in the Army as may be agreeable to your Expectation. The Hurry with which it was neceſſarily collected,(1) and the many Diſadvantages, ariſing from a Suſpenſion of Government,(2) under which we have raiſed, and endeavoured to regulate the Forces of this Colony, have rendered it a Work of Time. And though in great Meaſure effected, the Completion of ſo difficult, and at the ſame Time ſo neceſſary a Taſk is reſerved to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly conſidered and attended to.

We would not preſume to preſcribe to your Excellency, but ſuppoſing you would chooſe to be informed of the general Character of the Soldiers who compoſe this Army, beg Leave to repreſent, that the greateſt Part of them have not before ſeen Service. And although naturally brave, and of good Underſtanding, yet for Want of Experience in military Life, have but little Knowledge of divers Things moſt eſſential to the Preſervation of Health, and even of Life. The Youth in the Army are not poſſeſſed of the abſolute Neceſſity of Cleanlineſs in their Dreſs, and Lodging, continual Exerciſe, and ſtrict Temperance, to preſerve them from Diſeaſes frequently prevailing in Camps; eſpecially among thoſe, who, from their Childhood, have been uſed to a laborious Life.

We beg Leave to aſſure you, that this Congreſs will, at all Times, be ready to attend to ſuch Requiſitions as you may have Occaſion to make to us; and to contribute all the Aid in our Power, to the Cauſe of America, and your Happineſs and Eaſe, in the Diſcharge of the Duties of your exalted Office.

We moſt fervently implore Almighty GOD, that the Bleſſings of Divine Providence may reſt on you: That your Head may be covered in the Day of Battle: That every neceſſary Aſſiſtance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in Life and Health, a Bleſſing to Mankind.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind Congratulations on my Appointment, and Arrival, demand my warmeſt Acknowledgments, and will ever be retained in grateful Remembrance.

In exchanging the Enjoyments of domeſtic Life for the Duties of my preſent honourable, but arduous Station, I only emulate the Virtue and publick Spirit of the whole Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, which with a Firmneſs, and Patriotiſm without Example in modern Hiſtory, has ſacrificed all the Comforts of ſocial and political Life, in Support of the Rights of Mankind, and the Welfare of our common Country. My higheſt Ambition is to be the happy Inſtrument of vindicating thoſe Rights, and to ſee this devoted Province again reſtored to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

The ſhort Space of Time which has elapſed ſince my Arrival does not permit me to decide upon the State of the Army. The Courſe of human Affairs forbids an Expectation, that Troops formed under ſuch Circumſtances, ſhould at once poſſeſs the Order, Regularity and Diſcipline of Veterans.— Whatever Deficiencies there may be, will I doubt not, ſoon be made up by the Activity and Zeal of the Officers, and the Docility and Obedience of the Men. Theſe Qualities united with their native Bravery, and Spirit will afford a happy Preſage of Succeſs, and put a final Period to thoſe Diſtreſſes which now overwhelm this once happy Country. (a)

I moſt ſincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your Declarations of Readineſs at all Times to aſſiſt me in the Diſcharge of the Duties of my Station: they are ſo complicated, and extended, that I ſhall need the Aſſiſtance of every good Man, and Lover of his Country; I therefore repoſe the utmoſt Confidence in your Aids. In Return for your affectionate Wiſhes to myſelf, permit me to ſay, that I earneſtly implore that Divine Being in whoſe Hands are all human Events, to make you and your Conſtituents, as diſtinguiſhed in private and public Happineſs, as you have been by miniſterial Oppreſſion, by private and public Diſtreſs.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the Honourable CHARLES LEE, Eſq;
Major-General of the Continental Army.

SIR,

THE Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, poſſeſſed of the fulleſt Evidence of your Attachment to the Rights of Mankind, and Regard to the Diſtreſſes which America in general, and this Colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic Syſtem, adopted by Adminiſtration, and purſued with relentleſs and ſavage Fury, do, with Pleaſure, embrace this Opportunity to expreſs the great Satiſfaction and Gratitude they feel on your Appointment as a Major-General in the American Army.

We ſincerely congratulate you on your ſafe Arrival here, and wiſh you all poſſible Happineſs and Succeſs in the Execution of ſo important a Truſt. We admire and reſpect the Character of a Man who, diſregarding the Allurements of Profit and Diſtinction his Merit might procure, engages in the Cauſe of Mankind, in Defence of the Injured, and Relief of the Oppreſſed. From your Character, from your great Abilities and military Experience, united with thoſe of the Commander in Chief, under the Smiles of Providence, we flatter ourſelves with the Proſpect of Diſcipline and Order, Succeſs and Victory.

Be aſſured, Sir, that it will give us great Pleaſure to be able to contribute to your Happineſs. May the Favours and Bleſſings of Heaven attend you. May divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the Paths of Honour and Virtue, grant you the Reward of the Brave and Virtuous, the Applauſes of Mankind, and the Approbation of your own Conſcience, and eternal Happineſs hereafter.

His Honour's Anſwer.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts.

Gentlemen,

NOTHING can be ſo flattering to me as the good Opinion and Approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt People. I was educated in the higheſt Reverence for the Rights of Mankind, and have acquired by a long Acquaintance a moſt particular Regard for the People of America. You may depend therefore, Gentlemen, on my Zeal and Integrity.—— I can promiſe you nothing from my Abilities. God Almighty grant us Succeſs equal to the Righteouſneſs of the Cauſe. I thank you, Gentlemen, for an Addreſs which does me ſo much Honour, and ſhall labour to deſerve it.

His Excellency General Waſhington has appointed Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; his Aid de Camp, and Joſeph Reed, Eſq; his Secretary. Samuel Oſgood, Eſq; is Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major General Ward; and Samuel Griffin, Eſq; is Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major General Lee.

None of the Men who have been raiſed by this and ſeveral other Colonies, are, in future, to be diſtinguiſhed as the Troops of any particular Colony, but as the Forces of "THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA" into whoſe joint Service they have been taken by the Continental Congreſs, and are to be paid and ſupported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New Hampſhire, that a Committee from the Congreſs ſetting there waited on G.(6)J. Eſq; Province Treaſurer, for what Money he had by him, belonging to the Province, and received from him 1500 £. which was ſafely conveyed to Exeter.

The Enemy, early in the Morning of laſt Sabbath, in Return for ſome Cannon Shot they received from one of our Forts the Afternoon before, began, and continued for ſeveral Hours, a heavy Fire upon the Town of Roxbury, both from their Cannon and Mortars. They ſet one Houſe on Fire, which was conſumed; but did little other Damage. (a)

Four of the Enemy's Horſes ſtrayed from Charleſtown, on Monday Night, and were taken by our Men.

We hear from Marlborough, that one Day laſt Week the Wife of Mr. Jabez Rice, Jun. was ſafely delivered of two Children, a Son and Daughter, who were baptized, the Sabbath following, by the Names of JOHN HANCOCK and DOROTHY QUINCY.

Laſt Monday Night died of the Wounds he received in the Battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant Col. Thomas Gardner, of this Place. His Character, &c. were not prepared in Seaſon for this Day's Paper, but will be publiſhed in our next.(4)

Governor Tryon is arrived at New York from England.

The following is thought to contain a true Account of the Loſs of the Enemy, including thoſe who died of their Wounds; taken June 29, 1775. (3)

Return of the Killed at Charleſtown the 17th June, taken from an orderly Serjeant in Boſton.

Commiſſion Officers --- ---	92
Serjeants --- --- ---	102
Corporals --- --- ---	100
Rank and File --- ---	753
Total of killed --- ---	1047
Wounded --- --- ---	445
Total of killed and wounded ----	1492 (3)

On Thurſday, June 25th, ultimo, died at Boxford, of an Appoplexy, in the 68th Year of her Age, Mrs. JANE WOOD, the virtuous Conſort of AARON WOOD, Eſq; of that Town. In her were happily united the affectionate Wife, tender Parent, indulgent Miſtreſs, ſincere Friend, and, to crown all, exemplary Chriſtian.-----Her Friends are left to mourn their own Loſs, but they rejoice in the Reaſon there is to hope that ſhe has exchanged a World of Miſery and Trouble for a State of Happineſs and Joy.--Her Remains were interred on Saturday following with every Mark of Reſpect, and in a ſtrict Conformity to the method recommended by the Honorable Continental Congreſs.

STOLEN or loſt, on Thurſday the 28th of June, a Pocket Book, containing Sixteen Pounds of Province Bills, and ſome Notes of Hand. Whoever ſhall find and ſecure ſaid Bills and Notes, and deliver them to the Subſcribers, or the Printers of this Paper, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid by ROGERS & MOSHER.

Cambridge, July 5. 1775

TO BE SOLD.

A handſome new fall back Chaiſe and Harneſs. Inquire of Mr. Peter Emerſon of Reading.

(a) see index under Troops
(6) George Jeffries
(3) see pa. 754.
(4) see pa. 765

◊ see index, under Washington // see index, under Congress Continental. X see index, under Army of the United Col.s &c.
✓ see index, under Lee. ? see index, under Congress Provincial ¶ see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (1) see pa. 723.
(2) see Gage's Proclamation, pa. 588. ¶ see indexes, under Towns, Country, Represent. Assembly, Congress Provincial, resolves, rising of Country, & under Army &c.

see pa. 758

Mr. Hutchinſon's Letters and Extracts continued.

Boſton, 2d Sept. 1772.

Dear Sir, [Samuel Hood, Eſq;]

CAPTAIN Linzee can inform you of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland colony better than I can. So daring an inſult as burning the King's ſchooner by people who are as well known as any who were concerned in the laſt rebellion, and yet cannot be proſecuted, (1) will *certainly rouſe the Britiſh Lion which has been aſleep theſe four or five* years. Admiral Montague, ſays that Lord Sandwich will never leave purſuing the colony, until it is diſfranchiſed. If it is paſſed over, the other colonies will follow the example.

Boſton, 8th Dec. 1772.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Jackſon.]

THEY ſuceeed in their unwearied endeavours to propagate the doctrine of independence (2) upon parliament, and the miſchiefs of it every day encreaſe. I believe I have *repeatedly* mentioned to you my opinion of the neceſſity of parliament's taking ſome measures to prevent the ſpread of this doctrine (2) as well as to guard againſt the miſchiefs of it. It is more difficult now than it was the laſt year, and it will become more and more ſo every year it is neglected, until it is utterly impracticable. If I conſulted nothing but my own eaſe and quiet I would propoſe neglect and contempt of every affront (2) offered to parliament by the *little* American (2) aſſemblies, but I ſhould be falſe to the King and betray the truſt he has repoſed in me.

Boſton, Jan. 1773.

My dear Sir, [John Pownall, Eſq;]

I HAVE not anſwered your very kind and confidential letter of the 6th Oct. Nothing could confirm me more in my own plan of meaſures for the *Colonies* than finding it to agree with your ſentiments. *You knew I have been begging for meaſures to maintain the ſupremacy of parliament.*— Whilſt it is ſuffered to be (2) denied all is confuſion, and the oppoſition to government is continually gaining ſtrength.

Boſton, 19th April 1773.

Dear Sir, [John Pownall, Eſq;]

OUR patriots ſay that the votes (3) of the town of Boſton, which they ſent to Virginia, have produced the reſolves (4) of the aſſembly there appointing a committee (5) of correſpondence; and I have no doubt it is their expectation that a committee for the ſame purpoſe will be appointed by (5) moſt of the other aſſemblies upon the continent. If any thing therefore be done by parliament reſpecting America, it now ſeems neceſſary that it ſhould be general and not confined to particular colonies as the ſame ſpirit prevails every where, though not in the like degree. (5)

Addition to Mr. Jackſon's Letter, dated 12th Aug. 1773. Aug. 20.

YOU ſee no difference between the caſe of the colonies and that of Ireland.— I care not in how favourable a light you look upon the colonies, if it does not ſeparate us from you. You will certainly find it more difficult to retain the colonies than you do Ireland. Ireland is near and under your conſtant inſpection. All officers are dependant and removable at pleaſure. The colonies are remote and the officers generally more diſpoſed to pleaſe the people, than the King or his repreſentative. In the one you have always the *Ultima Ratio*: In the other you are either deſtitute of it or you have no civil magiſtrate to direct the uſe of it. Indeed to prevent a general (6) revolt the naval power may for a long courſe of years be ſufficient, but to preſerve the peace of the colonies and to continue them beneficial to the mother country, this will be to little purpoſe. But I am writing to a gentleman who knows theſe things better than I do.——

Private. (not ſent.)

Boſton, 18th Oct. 1773.

Dear Sir, [Mr. Pownall.]

THEY (the leaders of the party as Mr. H——n ſtiles them) give out openly that they muſt have another (7) convention (9) of all the colonies, and the Speaker has made it known to ſeveral of the members, that the agent in England recommends it as a meaſure neceſſary to be engaged in without delay, and propoſes, in order to bring the diſpute (8) *to a criſis* that the rights (9) of the colonies ſhould be there ſolemnly and fully aſſerted and declared, (9) that there ſhould be a firm engagement to each other, that they will never grant any aid to the crown even in caſe of war, unleſs the King and the two houſes of parliament firſt recognize thoſe (9) rights, and that the reſolution ſhould be immediately communicated to the crown, and aſſure them that in this way they will finally obtain their end. (9) I am not fond of conveying this ſort of intelligence, but as I have the fulleſt evidence of the fact, I don't ſee how I can be faithful to my truſt and neglect it; therefore tho' I conſider this as a private letter, yet I leave it to you to communicate this part of it ſo far as his Majeſty's ſervice may require; and as I have nothing but that in view, I wiſh it may go no farther. The (9) meaſure appears to me of all others the moſt likely to rekindle a general flame in the colonies.——

Private. Boſton, 19th Oct. 1773.

My Lord, [Lord Dartmouth.]

AFTER I had ſealed my letters which I intended by the ſhip, a gentleman furniſhed me with the copy of a letter to the Speaker of the houſe from their agent in England. It has been ſhown to ſeveral members of the houſe, and to other perſons, and therefore is no ſecret. I felt ſome reluctance at communicating it in a private way, but upon conſideration it appears to me of ſuch importance, that your Lordſhip ſhould be acquainted with it, that I doubted whether I ſhould be faithful to my truſt if I did not lay it before you. If it ſhould b [illegible] e from me, or perhaps to ha [illegible] gland, it may be the means [illegible] her uſeful intelligence, wh [illegible] btain from the ſame perſon.

[What Mr. Hutchinſon's opinion about royal charters (10) compared with acts of parliament was, may be learnt from the following extract out of a ſeparate letter to Lord Dartmouth of Oct. 16. 1773, when writing about the Penobſcot lands he ſays, "Be the claim ever ſo good, the *Salus Populi* ſo much depends upon the preſervation of an intereſt of this nature (the pine timber) that the aſſembly muſt be left without any ground of complaint, if a territory which was united to the Maſſachuſetts, without any ſpecial claim to it, *merely by force of a royal charter*, (10) ſhall by the authority of an act of parliament be ſeparated and erected into a diſtinct government."]

Private. Boſton, Dec. 14, 1773.

My Lord, [Lord Dartmouth.]

BEFORE the peace I thought nothing ſo much to be deſired as the ceſſion of Canada. I am now convinced, that if it had remained to the French none of this ſpirit of (2) oppoſition to the mother country would have yet appeared, and I think the effects of it worſe than all we had to fear from French or Indians. pa. 832.

A see index, under Hutchinson.

‖ see index, under Hutchinson Letters.

(1) see pa. 97, 101.

(1) see index, under Committee to try that affair.

(2) see index, under resolves, assembly, representatives, Council votes, &c. &c.

9 see index, under Grievances.

see declaratory act pa. 524.

(3) see page 177, &c.

(4) see pa. 272.

(5) see index, under Committee of Correspondence.

(6) A mistake, we declared independency, maugre, all the force, and Great part of the naval power of Brit.

(7) see index, under Congress, Vol. 1 (8) see list of Grievances, pa. 97. (9) see index, under Congress Continental

9 see rights, pa. 10 89-1228. (10) see our Charter, pa. [illegible], vol. 2. (11) see index, under Town of Boston (12) pa. 754

(13) see index, under post. off.

SAMUEL HOLBROOK,

LATE Maſter of one of the publick Writing Schools in Boſton, takes this Method to inform the reſpectable Publick, that in Conſequence of his being driven, by the cruel Hand (11) of Tyranny from his native (11) Town, (by which Means his Living and Employ there, are at an End) has thought proper, in order to ſerve both the Publick and himſelf, to open a School in Northampton in the County of Hampſhire, where Youth may be boarded and inſtructed in Writing, Arithmetic, Engliſh Grammar and Reading at the low Rate of *Six Shillings* per Week. Inſtruction alſo in the Latin Tongue will be procured if deſired. Waſhing, &c. may be done cheap.

Any young Gentleman who may be deſirous to attain a good Hand in a ſhort Time, ſhall have ſuch Inſtruction as that in *Six* Weeks he may attain the ſame for the reaſonable Conſideration of *Six Dollars*, excluſive of Board.

Nathaniel Sparhawk

Begs Leave to inform his good Cuſtomers, and all others, that he has now on Hand a good Aſſortment of ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS, (all which were imported before December laſt,) which he will ſell, either by Wholeſale or Retail, at his cheap Store in King-Street, SALEM, oppoſite the Cuſtom-Houſe.

A Beautiful Aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling & low-priced Broad Cloths
Silk and worſted Sagathees
Cord Duroy, Wiltons
Fuſtians and Jeans, Thickſets
Princes Stuff, Damaſcus
Stript Ginghams,
7-8 and yard-wide Iriſh Linens
Damaſk Table Cloths, Diapers
Cambricks and Lawns
Yellow Holland
Men's cotton, thread & worſted Hoſe, Women's & boys ditto
Men's ſilk, thread and worſted Gloves,
Women's worſted, ſilk & thread Gloves and Mitts
Black & cloth-colour'd Breeches Patterns, Black ſilk ditto
Red, blue and white Buntings
Calimancoes

A large aſſortment of
Engliſh and India Taffaties
Paduſoy, Luteſtrings
Green Damaſk
Sarſnets, plain & figur'd Modes
Alamodes, Sattins, Perſians
Crapes, Poplins, Bengals
Peniaſcoes, Miffinets, Shalloons
Tammies, Durants,
Camblets & Camblet Stuffs
Quality and Shoe Bindings.
Silver Pruſſian ditto
White and brown Buckram
Tapes, colour'd & white Threads
Men's beaver, beaveret, caſtor and felt Hats
Children's black and white Whimſey Caps, with Cords
Silk Ferrit, Twiſt of all Colours
Ribbons, Fans, Sewing Silks
Silk and worſted Knee Garters, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A compleat Aſſortment of yellow and ſtone Ware, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, 6d. Nails, Bar-Iron, Ruſſia Duck, Cod-Lines and Hooks, Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves.

LEFT in a Barn on this Side Charleſtown, a Bed, two Bolſters and Pillows, in a blue Curtain, trimmed with yellow, and a black Trunk filled with Men's and Women's Apparel; the Contents of the Trunk is as followeth, a brown ſilk Gown, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a red and white ditto, two blue and white ditto, a brown camblet Ridinghood, a Suit of Broad Cloth lined with white, a Quantity of new Linen, ſtriped and white, and a Looking-Glaſs, with many other Articles with the ſaid Trunk, and a Pair of large Blankets flowered at the Corners. The Perſon who has them in Poſſeſſion, is deſired to leave Word at the Printing-Office in Cambridge where they may be had. MARY TAYLOR.

STOLEN or ſtrayed on Monday-Night th

19th of June, from the Subſcriber in Cambridge, out of College Paſture, a black HORSE, with a Star in his Foreh about 14 Hands high, a natural Trotter. Whoever will take ſaid Horſe and return him to the Subſcriber, in Col. Pattiſ Regiment, or to Mr. Ebenezer Bradiſh, Innkeeper in Cambri ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and neceſſary Charges paid b

Cambridge, June 22, 1775. JAMES EATON.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 22d of this In ſtant, out of an Incloſure near the Camp upon Proſpect H a black MARE, 3 Years old, about 14 Hands and 3 Inches hi with a Star in her Forehead, very ſhort docked, and a natu Trotter. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and convey her Lieut. Ephraim Lyon, now belonging to Major Obadiah Johnſ Company, in General Putnam's Regiment, ſhall be handſom rewarded by their humble Servant,

Cambridge, June 23, 1775. EPHRAIM LYON

Charleſtown Camp, June 23, 1775.

WHEREAS there are a Number of Me belonging to Hubbardſton, Rutland & Paxton, that h inliſted into my Company, that are abſent from the Camp; i therefore deſired that the Selectmen of each of theſe beforem tioned Towns would ſend their Men down as ſoon as poſſi according to general Orders. ADAM WHEELER, Capt

TAKEN out of a Houſe about a M above Charleſtown Neck, ſince the (12) Engagement at Cha town, a Number of Goldſmith's Tools, ſuch as Anvils, Sta Hammers, &c. ſuppoſed to be carried away by Perſons belong to the Army. Whoever will return them, or any Part of th to the Goldſmith's Shop near Head-Quarters, Cambridge, ſhall rewarded for their Trouble by HENRY SWEETSER.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on t 25th of June, two Negro Men, one named Exeter, other Ireland, and a Wench called Flora, with a ſmall Chi one of the Negro Men is about ſix Feet high, the other five F and nine Inches, with each of them a Gun, and poorly cloath Whoever will take up ſaid Negroes and ſecure them ſo that I have them, or bring them to me, ſhall receive Twenty Doll Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Williſburge, on the Weſt Side of Lake Champlain, 20 Miles to the Northward of Crown-Point. WILLIAM GILLILAN

SEveral Fire-Arms were borrowed, on t Day of the late Engagement, (12) of the Men belonging to Cap Trevett's Company of Artillery, which are not returned. T who have them in Poſſeſſion are requeſted to return them to Glover's Regiment, now quartered at Mr. John Vaſſal's H in this Town. One of the Perſons who borrowed them is na Thomas Cartwright.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cambridge, l Friday, an old roan-coloured Horſe, with a white Spot on Forehead, a round Noſe, has a ſhort Trot, and pacer. Who will give Information of ſaid Horſe, ſo that the Owner may him again, ſhall be well rewarded. Inquire of the Printers.

A Small Leather Pocket-Book, containi ſundry Papers of Value, was found at Roxbury ab Fortnight or three Weeks ago: The Owner, by inquiring o Printers, and paying for this Advertiſement, may have it agai

LOST on the Road to Providence, wit 3 Miles of Mann's Tavern in Wrentham, a Pair of S DLE-BAGS, containing ſundry Articles of conſiderable V conſiſting chiefly of wearing Apparel of the linen Kind, beſi a Pair of Shoes with ſilver Buckles, a Pocket Piſtol, &c. W ever will bring the ſaid Bags, with their Contents, to the a mentioned Mann's, or the Printers hereof, or give Intelligen them ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall be rew to their full Satisfaction.

N. B. The abovementioned Bags are known to have taken up within 30 Minutes after they fell from the Car which was on Saturday, 3d of June, between 6 and 7 o'Clock,

WANTED by a Gentleman about f Miles diſtance from hence, an experienced Pump-M Any ſuch wanting preſent Employ may apply to the Pr hereof. *Cambridge, 22d June, 17*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable and agreeable FARM, c taining 200 Acres, ſituate in Thompſon Pariſh, in Kill Connecticut, neareſt adjoining to the Meeting-Houſe there Said Farm is excellently accommodated with Water, Orcha and moſt profitably proportioned with Mowing, Paſturing, ing and wood Land. The Buildings are equal to the Soil an provements, which comprehends the whole Tract. The wh well incloſed and divided properly, principally by good ſtone w It has been a Tavern for many Years, and is now. Whoever w to purchaſe the ſame may know the Terms (which ſhall be r ſonable) by applying to me the Subſcriber, at ſaid Houſe, on Premiſes. SIMEON FOBES

Killingly, April 20, 1775.

DESERTED from Capt. Putnam's Co pany, in Col. Manſfield's Regiment, *George Douglas*, had on a ſhort blue Coat, with white metal Buttons, long w Trowſers, and round Hat; and *William Gould*, who had on a Jacket, long white Trowſers, ſtriped linen Shirt, and an old r Hat. It is deſired that they may be taken up, and brough Head Quarters in Cambridge.

LEE & JONES

ADVERTISE all who may have Concerns with them, JOHN COFFIN JONES reſides at Newbury-Por whom they are deſired to apply.

STOLEN out of the Houſe of Sam Shepard, Innholder in Haverhill, on the Night following 11th of this Inſtant, 1 patch Gown; 1 bengal brown G cuffed up with Perſian; 2 black Cloaks; 2 Aprons, one bl 2 Handkerchiefs; 2 pair of Stockings; 1 pair of Women's b Everlaſting Shoes; a Holland Shift; a Pair of ſtone Button a Number of other Articles. Whoever ſhall recover and d the ſame to the Subſcriber, ſhall have the Reward of Ten D

Haverhill, June 13, 1775. SAMUEL SHEPAR

Cadwallader Ford, jun.

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is appointed, b thority, (13) Poſt-Rider from CAMBRIDGE to EXET and that he is under Oath for the faithful Performance Truſt. He ſets out from the Poſt-Office here every Thurſd returns the Saturday following. All Perſons who may pl employ him in ſerving them with the *New-England Chron Eſſex Gazette*, or in other Buſineſs, may depend upon his C Fidelity.---The Price of the News-Paper, including Poſtage, thoſe who reſide beyond Haverhill, is Nine Shillings; and Shillings is the Price to thoſe who live in that Town, or in the intermediate Towns between that Place and Cambridg